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EUROPEAN PATENT APPLICATION

②① Application number: **86301897.4**

⑤① Int. Cl.⁴: **A 61 K 31/70, C 07 H 19/073**

②② Date of filing: **14.03.86**

③① Priority: **16.03.85 GB 8506869**
09.05.85 GB 8511774
27.09.85 GB 8523881
12.02.86 GB 8603450
17.09.85 US 776899

④③ Date of publication of application: **01.10.86**
Bulletin 86/40

⑥④ Designated Contracting States: **AT BE CH DE FR GB IT LI**
LU NL SE

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⑤④ **Antiviral nucleosides.**

⑤⑦ 3'-Azido-3'-deoxythymidine and its pharmaceutically acceptable derivatives have been found to possess potent activity against human retrovirus infections particularly HTLV-I and HTLV-III infections.

Antiviral Nucleosides

The present invention relates to 3'-azido-3'-deoxythymidine, its pharmaceutically acceptable derivatives and their use in the treatment or prophylaxis of human retroviral infections.

Retroviruses form a sub-group of RNA viruses which, in order to replicate, must first 'reverse transcribe' the RNA of their genome into DNA ('transcription' conventionally describes the synthesis of RNA from DNA). Once in the form of DNA, the viral genome is incorporated into the host cell genome, allowing it to take full advantage of the host cell's transcription/translation machinery for the purposes of replication. Once incorporated, the viral DNA is virtually indistinguishable from the host's DNA and, in this state, the virus may persist for as long as the cell lives. As it is virtually invulnerable to attack in this form, any treatment must be directed at another state of the life cycle and will, of necessity, have to be continued until all virus-carrying cells have died.

HTLV-I and HTLV-II are both retroviruses and are known to be causative agents of leukaemia in man. HTLV-I infections are especially widespread and are responsible for many deaths world-wide each year.

A species of retrovirus has now been reproducibly isolated from patients with AIDS. While it has been extensively characterised, there is, as yet, no agreed name for the virus, and it is currently known either as human T-cell lymphotropic virus III (HTLV III), AIDS-associated retrovirus (ARV), or lymphadenopathy associated virus (LAV). It is anticipated that the name to be agreed on internationally is acquired immune deficiency virus (AIDV). This virus (referred to herein as AIDV) has been shown preferentially to infect and destroy T-cells bearing the OKT⁴ surface marker and is now generally accepted as the aetiological agent of AIDS. The patient progressively loses this set of T-cells, upsetting the overall balance of the immune system, reducing his ability to combat other infections, and predisposing him to opportunistic infections which frequently prove fatal. Thus, the usual cause of death in AIDS victims is by opportunistic infection, such as pneumonia or virally induced cancers, and not as a direct result of AIDV infection.

Recently, AIDV has also been recovered from other tissue types, including B-cells expressing the T⁴ marker, macrophages and non-blood associated tissue in the central nervous system (CNS). This latter infection has been discovered in

patients expressing classical AIDS symptoms and is associated with progressive demyelination, leading to wasting and such symptoms as encephalopathy, progressive dysarthria, ataxia and disorientation.

There are at least four clinical manifestations of AIDV infection. In the initial 'carrier' state, the only indication of infection is the presence of anti-AIDV antibodies in the blood-stream. It is believed that such 'carriers' are capable of passing on the infection, e.g. by blood transfusion, sexual intercourse or used syringe needles. The carrier state may often never progress to the second stage characterised by persistent generalised lymphadenopathy (PGL). It is currently estimated that about 20% of PGL patients progress to a more advanced condition known as 'AIDS related complex' (ARC). Physical symptoms associated with ARC may include general malaise, increased temperature and chronic infections. This condition usually progresses to the final, fatal AIDS condition, when the patient completely loses the ability to fight infection.

The existence of these human retroviruses and others has only recently been recognised and, as the diseases with which they are linked are of a life-threatening nature, there exists an urgent need to develop ways to combat these viruses.

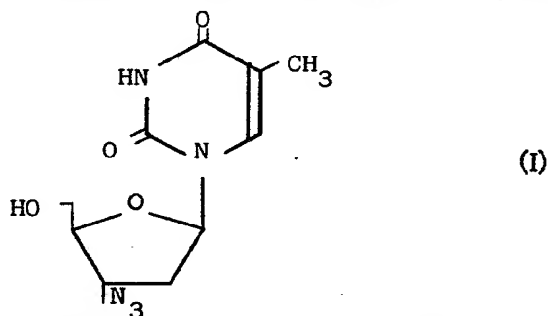
Various drugs have now been proposed as 'cures' for AIDS. These include antimoniotungstate, suramin, ribavirin and isoprinosine, which are either somewhat toxic or have shown no marked anti-retroviral activity. As the AIDV genome is incorporated into the host cell DNA after infection and is virtually invulnerable to attack in this state, it will persist as long as the host cell survives, causing new infection in the meantime. Thus, any treatment of AIDS would have to be for an extended period, possibly life, requiring substances with an acceptable toxicity.

Reports have described the testing of compounds against various retroviruses, for example, Friend Leukaemia Virus (FLV), a murine retrovirus. For instance Krieg *et al.* (Exp. Cell Res., 116 (1978) 21-29) found 3'-azido-3'-deoxythymidine to be active against FLV in *in vitro* experiments, and Ostertag *et al.* (Proc. Nat. Acad. Sci. (1974) 71, 4980-85) stated that, on the basis of antiviral activity related to FLV and a lack of cellular toxicity, 3'-azido-3'-deoxythymidine "might favourably replace bromodeoxyuridine for medical treatment of diseases caused by DNA viruses". However, De Clerq *et al.* (Biochem. Pharm. (1980) 29, 1849-1851) established, six years later, that 3'-azido-3'-deoxythymidine had no

appreciable activity against any viruses used in their tests, including vaccinia, HSVI and varicella zoster virus (VZV). Glinski et al. (J. Org. Chem. (1973), 38, 4299-4305) discloses certain derivatives of 3'-azido-3'-deoxythymidine (infra) and their ability to block mammalian exoribonuclease activity.

We have now discovered that 3'-azido-3'-deoxythymidine has a surprisingly potent activity against human retroviruses, with a particularly high activity against AIDV as demonstrated by the experimental data referred to below. Such activity renders the compound useful in the therapy of human retroviral infections.

Thus, in a first aspect of the present invention, there is provided a compound of formula (I):



(i.e. 3'-azido-3'-deoxythymidine) or a pharmaceutically acceptable derivative thereof, for use in the treatment or prophylaxis of human retrovirus infections. The compound of formula (I) and its pharmaceutically acceptable derivatives are hereafter referred to as the compounds according to the invention.

Activity of 3'-azido-3'-deoxythymidine against human retroviruses has been established in various in vitro assay systems. For example, infection of the H9 human lymphoblastoid cell-line by AIDV is effectively prevented by concentrations of 3'-azido-3'-deoxythymidine as low as 0.013 mcg/ml up to 20 hours after infection. AIDV infection of U937 human lymphoblastoid cells, PHA-stimulated white blood cells and cultured peripheral blood lymphocytes is also prevented at similarly low concentrations. In addition, 10-day challenge experiments using up to 5000 AIDV virions per cell and cloned T4, tetanus-specific, T-helper lymphocytes, showed no decrease in cells treated with 3'-azido-3'-deoxythymidine, while untreated cells had decreased 5-fold. Cytopathic effects were also completely blocked in the same cell-line transformed by HTLV-I and super-infected with AIDV.

Other studies using purified AIDV reverse transcriptase have shown that the activity of this enzyme is blocked by the triphosphate of 3'-azido-3'-deoxythymidine by a competitive inhibition mechanism.

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Phase I clinical trials have also shown that 3'-azido-3'-deoxythymidine is capable of crossing the blood/brain barrier in clinically effective quantities. This property is both unusual and valuable for the treatment and prophylaxis of CNS infections caused by human retroviruses.

The ability of 3'-azido-3'-deoxythymidine to modify the course of retrovirus-induced malignancy has been demonstrated in a mouse model, whereby administration of 3'-azido-3'-deoxythymidine prevented splenomegaly caused by intravenously administered Rauscher Murine Leukaemia Virus, the murine equivalent of HTLV-I. In further experiments, 3'-azido-3'-deoxythymidine has been shown to inhibit the in vitro replication of HTLV-I at concentrations as low as 0.8 mcg/mL.

Thus, in a further, preferred aspect of the present invention, there is provided the use of a compound according to the invention in the manufacture of a medicament for the treatment or prophylaxis of human retrovirus infections.

The present invention further provides a method for the treatment or prophylaxis of AIDS in a human subject which comprises administering to the said human subject an effective amount of a compound according to the invention.

The present invention also includes a method for the treatment or prophylaxis of infections caused by retroviruses in a human subject, which comprises administering to the said human subject an effective antiviral amount of a compound according to the invention.

The present invention further provides a compound according to the invention for use in the treatment or prophylaxis of AIDS or a virus infection as identified above.

Examples of human retrovirus infections which may be treated or prevented in accordance with the present invention include T-cell lymphotropic retroviruses (HTLV), especially HTLV-I, HTLV-II and AIDV (HTLV-III). Clinical conditions that may be treated or prevented in accordance with the invention include AIDS, AIDS-related complex and HTLV-I positive leukaemia and lymphoma. Suitable patients for treatment also include those having antibodies to AIDV, AIDV CNS infections, PGL and ARC.

By "a pharmaceutically acceptable derivative" is meant any pharmaceutically

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acceptable salt, ester, or salt of such ester, or any other compound which, upon administration to a human subject, is capable of providing (directly or indirectly) 3'-azido-3'-deoxythymidine or an anti-retrovirally active metabolite or residue thereof. An example of a non-ester compound is the derivative wherein the 5'-C- and 2'-C-atoms are linked by an oxygen atom to form an anhydro group.

Preferred esters of the compound of formula (I) include carboxylic acid esters in which the non-carbonyl moiety of the ester grouping is selected from straight or branched chain alkyl, alkoxyalkyl (e.g. methoxymethyl), aralkyl (e.g. benzyl), aryloxyalkyl (e.g. phenoxymethyl), aryl (e.g. phenyl optionally substituted by halogen, C₁₋₄ alkyl or C₁₋₄ alkoxy); sulphonate esters such as alkyl- or aralkylsulphonyl (e.g. methanesulphonyl); and mono-, di- or tri-phosphate esters. With regard to the above-described esters, unless otherwise specified, any alkyl moieties present in such esters advantageously contain 1 to 18 carbon atoms, particularly 1 to 4 carbon atoms. Any aryl moiety present in such esters advantageously comprises a phenyl group. Any reference to any of the above compounds also includes a reference to a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

Experiments have shown that 3'-azido-3'-deoxythymidine is converted, in vivo, by the action of cellular enzymes into the 5'-monophosphate. The monophosphate is then further phosphorylated by other enzymes to form the triphosphate via the diphosphate, and other studies have demonstrated that it is the triphosphate form of 3'-azido-3'-deoxythymidine which is believed to be the effective chain terminator in the reverse transcription of AIDV, as evidenced by its effect on avian myeloblastosis virus and Moloney murine leukaemia virus. This form also inhibits AIDV reverse transcriptase in vitro whilst having a negligible effect on human DNA polymerase activity.

Examples of pharmaceutically acceptable salts of the compound of formula (I) and its pharmaceutically acceptable derivatives include base salts, eg derived from an appropriate base, such as alkali metal (e.g. sodium), alkaline earth metal (e.g. magnesium) salts, ammonium and NX_4^+ (wherein X is C₁₋₄ alkyl).

The present invention thus further provides the novel pharmaceutically acceptable derivatives of the compound of formula (I), other than the following 5' derivatives, namely monophosphate, disodium monophosphate, 2-cyanoethyl monophosphate, triphosphate, p-toluene sulphonate, acetate, triphenylmethyl and methanesulphonate derivatives or where the 5' C is linked to a further nucleotide or nucleoside derivative.

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Specific examples of pharmaceutically acceptable derivatives of the compound of formula (I) that may be used in accordance with the present invention include the monosodium salt and the following 5' esters: monophosphate; disodium monophosphate; diphosphate; triphosphate; acetate; 3-methyl-butyrate; octanoate; palmitate; 3-chloro benzoate; benzoate; 4-methyl benzoate; hydrogen succinate; pivalate; and mesylate.

3'-Azido-3'-deoxythymidine, or a pharmaceutically acceptable derivative thereof (hereafter referred to as the active ingredient), may be administered to humans for prophylaxis or treatment of retroviral infections by any suitable route including oral, rectal, nasal, topical (including buccal and sublingual), vaginal and parenteral (including subcutaneous, intramuscular, intravenous and intradermal). It will be appreciated that the preferred route will vary with the condition and age of the recipient, the nature of the infection and the chosen active ingredient.

In general a suitable dose will be in the range of 3.0 to 120 mg per kilogram body weight of the patient per day, preferably in the range of 6 to 90 mg per kilogram body weight per day and most preferably in the range 15 to 60 mg per kilogram body weight per day. The desired dose is preferably presented as two, three, four, five, six or or more sub-doses administered at appropriate intervals throughout the day. These sub-doses may be administered in unit dosage forms, for example, containing 10 to 1500 mg, preferably 20 to 1000 mg, and most preferably 50 to 700 mg of active ingredient per unit dosage form.

Experiments with 3'-azido-3'-deoxythymidine suggest that a dose should be administered to achieve peak plasma concentrations of the active compound of from about 1 to about 75 μ M, preferably about 2 to 50 μ M, most preferably about 3 to about 30 μ M. This may be achieved, for example, by the intravenous injection of a 0.1 to 5% solution of the active ingredient, optionally in saline, or orally administered as a bolus containing about 1 to about 100 mg/kg of the active ingredient. Desirable blood levels may be maintained by a continuous infusion to provide about 0.01 to about 5.0 mg/kg/hour or by intermittent infusions containing about 0.4 to about 15 mg/kg of the active ingredient.

While it is possible for the active ingredient to be administered alone it is preferable to present it as a pharmaceutical formulation. The formulations of

the present invention comprise at least one active ingredient, as above defined, together with one or more acceptable carriers thereof and optionally other therapeutic agents. Each carrier must be "acceptable" in the sense of being compatible with the other ingredients of the formulation and not injurious to the patient. Formulations include those suitable for oral, rectal, nasal, topical (including buccal and sublingual), vaginal or parenteral (including subcutaneous, intramuscular, intravenous and intradermal) administration. The formulations may conveniently be presented in unit dosage form and may be prepared by any methods well known in the art of pharmacy. Such methods include the step of bringing into association the active ingredient with the carrier which constitutes one or more accessory ingredients. In general, the formulations are prepared by uniformly and intimately bringing into association the active ingredient with liquid carriers or finely divided solid carriers or both, and then if necessary shaping the product.

Formulations of the present invention suitable for oral administration may be presented as discrete units such as capsules, cachets or tablets each containing a predetermined amount of the active ingredient; as a powder or granules; as a solution or a suspension in an aqueous or non-aqueous liquid; or as an oil-in-water liquid emulsion or a water-in-oil liquid emulsion. The active ingredient may also be presented as a bolus, electuary or paste. Oral formulations may further include other agents conventional in the art, such as sweeteners, flavouring agents and thickeners.

A tablet may be made by compression or moulding, optionally with one or more accessory ingredients. Compressed tablets may be prepared by compressing in a suitable machine the active ingredient in a free-flowing form such as a powder or granules, optionally mixed with a binder (e.g. povidone, gelatin, hydroxypropylmethyl cellulose), lubricant, inert diluent, preservative, disintegrant (e.g. sodium starch glycolate, cross-linked povidone, cross-linked sodium carboxymethyl cellulose), surface-active or dispersing agent. Moulded tablets may be made by moulding in a suitable machine a mixture of the powdered compound moistened with an inert liquid diluent. The tablets may optionally be coated or scored and may be formulated so as to provide slow or controlled release of the active ingredient therein using, for example, hydroxypropylmethylcellulose in varying proportions to provide the desired release profile.

Formulations suitable for topical administration in the mouth include lozenges comprising the active ingredient in a flavoured basis, usually sucrose and acacia or tragacanth; pastilles comprising the active ingredient in an inert basis such as gelatin and glycerin, or sucrose and acacia; and mouthwashes comprising the active ingredient in a suitable liquid carrier.

Formulations for rectal administration may be presented as a suppository with a suitable base comprising for example cocoa butter or a salicylate.

Formulations suitable for vaginal administration may be presented as pessaries, tampons, creams, gels, pastes, foams or spray formulations containing in addition to the active ingredient such carriers as are known in the art to be appropriate.

Formulations suitable for parenteral administration include aqueous and non-aqueous isotonic sterile injection solutions which may contain anti-oxidants, buffers, bacteriostats and solutes which render the formulation isotonic with the blood of the intended recipient; and aqueous and non-aqueous sterile suspensions which may include suspending agents and thickening agents. The formulations may be presented in unit-dose or multi-dose sealed containers, for example, ampoules and vials, and may be stored in a freeze-dried (lyophilized) condition requiring only the addition of the sterile liquid carrier, for example water for injections, immediately prior to use. Extemporaneous injection solutions and suspensions may be prepared from sterile powders, granules and tablets of the kind previously described.

Preferred unit dosage formulations are those containing a daily dose or unit, daily sub-dose, as herein above recited, or an appropriate fraction thereof, of an active ingredient.

The administered ingredients may also be used in therapy in conjunction with other medicaments such as 9-[[2-hydroxy-1-(hydroxymethyl)ethoxy]methyl]guanine, 9-(2-hydroxyethoxymethyl)guanine (acyclovir), 2-amino-9-(2-hydroxyethoxymethyl)purine, interferon, e.g., α -interferon, interleukin II, and phosphonoformate (Foscarnet) or in conjunction with other immune modulating therapy including bone marrow or lymphocyte transplants or medications such as levamisole or thymosin which serve to increase lymphocyte numbers and/or function as is appropriate.

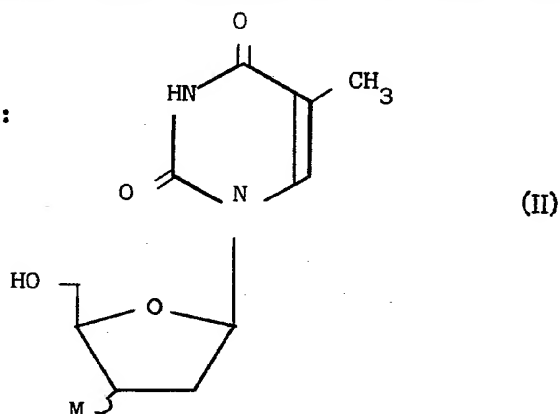
It should be understood that in addition to the ingredients particularly mentioned

above the formulations of this invention may include other agents conventional in the art of formulation.

The compound of formula (I) and its pharmaceutically acceptable derivatives may be prepared in conventional manner, for example as described in the following references, or by methods analogous thereto: J.R. Horwitz *et al.*, J. Org. Chem. 29, (July 1964) 2076-78; M. Imazawa *et al.*, J. Org. Chem., 43 (15) (1978) 3044-3048; K.A. Watanabe *et al.*, J. Org. Chem., 45, 3274 (1980); and R.P. Glinski *et al.*, J. Chem. Soc. Chem. Commun., 915 (1970), as well as the processes described in the Examples.

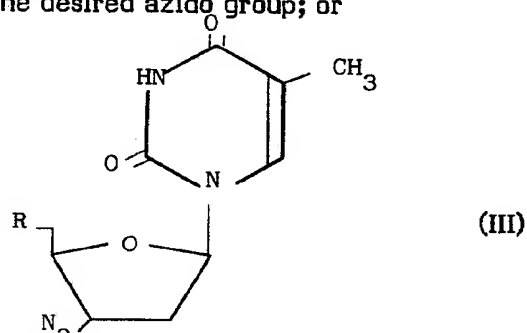
The present invention further includes a process for the preparation of a compound of formula (I) and pharmaceutically acceptable derivatives thereof which comprises

(A) reacting a compound of formula:



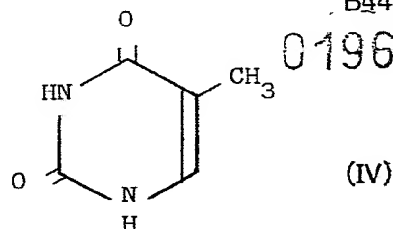
(wherein M represents a precursor group for the 3'-azido group) or a derivative (e.g. an ester or salt) thereof, with an agent or under conditions serving to convert the said precursor group into the desired azido group; or

(B) reacting a compound of formula:



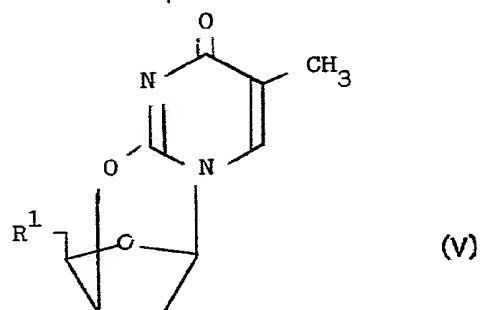
(wherein R represents a precursor group for the hydroxy group, or for a pharmaceutically acceptable derivative group thereof) with an agent or under conditions serving to convert the said precursor group into the corresponding desired group; or

(C) reacting a compound of formula



or a functional equivalent thereof, with a compound serving to introduce the desired ribofuranosyl ring at the 1-position of the compound of formula (IV); or

(D) reacting a compound of formula



(wherein R^1 is hydroxy or R as defined above), with an agent or under conditions serving to convert the said compound into a compound according to the invention;

and thereafter, or simultaneously therewith, effecting one or more of the following optional conversions:-

- (i) when 3'-azido-3'-deoxythymidine is formed, converting it into a pharmaceutically acceptable derivative thereof,
- (ii) when a pharmaceutically acceptable derivative of 3'-azido-3'-deoxythymidine is formed, converting the said derivative into the compound of formula (I), or a different derivative thereof.

In the above-described process according to the invention, it will be appreciated that the precursor compounds of formulae (II) and (III), as well as the above-mentioned agents and conditions, will be selected from those that are known in the art of nucleoside synthetic chemistry. Examples of such conversion procedures are described hereinafter for guidance and it will be understood that they can be modified in conventional manner depending on the desired compound of formula (I). In particular, where a conversion is described which would otherwise result in the undesired reaction of labile groups then such groups may be protected in conventional manner, with subsequent removal of the protecting groups after completion of the conversion. Thus, in process (A), the group M in

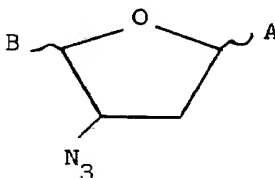
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the compound of formula (II) may represent, for example, a halogen (e.g. chlorine), hydroxy or organosulphonyloxy e.g. trifluoromethylsulphonyloxy, methanesulphonyloxy or p-toluene sulphonyloxy radical.

For the preparation of the compound of formula (I), a compound of formula (II) in which the group M is a halogen (eg chloro) group in the threo configuration (in which the 5'-hydroxy is advantageously protected, eg with a trityl group) may be treated for example with lithium or sodium azide. The 3'- threo-halogen (eg chlorine) starting material may be obtained for example by reaction of the corresponding 3'-erythro-hydroxy compound with for example triphenylphosphine and carbon tetrachloride, or alternatively by treatment with organosulphonyl halide (eg trifluoromethanesulphonyl chloride) to form a corresponding 3'-erythro-organosulphonyloxy compound which is then halogenated. Alternatively a 3'-threo-hydroxy compound of formula (II) may be treated, for example with triphenylphosphine, carbon tetrabromide and lithium azide to form the corresponding 3'-erythro azido compound. Removal of any protecting group may then subsequently be effected, e.g. as above.

With regard to process (B), R may represent a protected hydroxy group e.g. an ester grouping of the type referred to above in relation to formula (I) particularly acetoxy, or an ether group such as a trialkylsilyloxy group, e.g. t-butyldimethylsilyloxy or an aralkoxy group e.g. triphenylmethoxy. Such groups may be converted for example by hydrolysis to the desired hydroxy group or, by transesterification, be converted to an alternative ester group of 3'-azido-3'-deoxythymidine.

With regard to process (C), this may be effected for example by treating the appropriate pyrimidine of formula (IV) or a salt or protected derivative thereof, with a compound of formula



(wherein A represents a leaving group, e.g. an acetoxy or benzoyloxy or halo, eg chloro group and B represents an optionally protected hydroxy group eg a p-toluenesulphonyloxy group), and subsequently removing any protecting groups.

Regarding process (D), R^1 may represent a precursor group as described above for R in formula (III). 3'-Azido-3'-deoxythymidine may then, for example, be obtained by reaction with an alkali metal azide, e.g. lithium azide, advantageously in an appropriate solvent such as moist DMF followed by acid or base hydrolysis advantageously under mild conditions.

3'-Azido-3'-deoxythymidine may be converted into a pharmaceutically acceptable phosphate or other ester by reaction with respectively a phosphorylating agent, e.g. $POCl_3$ or an appropriate esterifying agent, e.g. an acid halide or anhydride. The compound of formula (I), including esters thereof, may be converted into pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof in conventional manner, e.g. by treatment with an appropriate base. An ester or salt of 3'-azido-3'-deoxythymidine may be converted into the parent compound, e.g. by hydrolysis.

The following Examples are intended for illustration only and are not intended to limit the scope of the invention in any way. The term 'active ingredient' as used in the Examples means a compound of formula (I) or a pharmaceutically acceptable derivative thereof.

Example 1: Tablet Formulations

The following formulations A and B were prepared by wet granulation of the ingredients with a solution of povidone, followed by addition of magnesium stearate and compression.

	<u>mg/tablet</u>	<u>mg/tablet</u>
<u>Formulation A</u>		
(a) Active ingredient	250	250
(b) Lactose B.P.	210	26
(c) Povidone B.P.	15	9
(d) Sodium Starch Glycollate	20	12
(e) Magnesium Stearate	<u>5</u>	<u>3</u>
	500	300

Formulation B

	<u>mg/tablet</u>	<u>mg/tablet</u>
(a) Active ingredient	250	250
(b) Lactose	150	-
(c) Avicel PH 101	60	26
(d) Povidone B.P.	15	9
(e) Sodium Starch Glycollate	20	12
(f) Magnesium Stearate	<u>5</u>	<u>3</u>
	500	300

Formulation C.

	<u>mg/tablet</u>
Active ingredient	100
Lactose	200
Starch	50
Povidone	5
Magnesium stearate	<u>4</u>
	359

The following formulations, D and E, were prepared by direct compression of the admixed ingredients. The lactose used in formulation E was of the direct compression type (Dairy Crest - "Zeparox").

Formulation D

	<u>mg/capsule</u>
Active Ingredient	250
Pregelatinised Starch NF15	<u>150</u>
	400

Formulation E

	<u>mg/capsule</u>
Active Ingredient	250
Lactose	150
Avicel	<u>100</u>
	500

Formulation F (Controlled Release Formulation)

The formulation was prepared by wet granulation of the ingredients (below) with a solution of povidone followed by the addition of magnesium stearate and compression.

	<u>mg/tablet</u>
(a) Active Ingredient	500
(b) Hydroxypropylmethylcellulose (Methocel K4M Premium)	112
(c) Lactose B.P.	53
(d) Povidone B.P.C.	28
(e) Magnesium Stearate	<u>7</u>
	700

Drug release took place over a period of about 6-8 hours and was complete after 12 hours.

Example 2: Capsule Formulations

Formulation A

A capsule formulation was prepared by admixing the ingredients of Formulation D in Example 1 above and filling into a two-part hard gelatin capsule. Formulation B (infra) was prepared in a similar manner.

Formulation B

	<u>mg/capsule</u>
(a) Active ingredient	250
(b) Lactose B.P.	143
(c) Sodium Starch Glycollate	25
(d) Magnesium Stearate	<u>2</u>
	420

Formulation C

	<u>mg/capsule</u>
(a) Active ingredient	250
(b) Macrogol 4000 BP	<u>350</u>
	600

Capsules were prepared by melting the Macrogol 4000 BP, dispersing the active ingredient in the melt and filling the melt into a two-part hard gelatin capsule.

Formulation D

	<u>mg/capsule</u>
Active ingredient	250
Lecithin	100
Arachis Oil	<u>100</u>
	450

Capsules were prepared by dispersing the active ingredient in the lecithin and arachis oil and filling the dispersion into soft, elastic gelatin capsules.

Formulation E (Controlled Release Capsule)

The following controlled release capsule formulation was prepared by extruding ingredients a, b and c using an extruder, followed by spheronisation of the extrudate and drying. The dried pellets were then coated with release-controlling membrane (d) and filled into a two-piece, hard gelatin capsule.

	<u>mg/capsule</u>
(a) Active Ingredient	250
(b) Microcrystalline Cellulose	125
(c) Lactose BP	125
(d) Ethyl Cellulose	<u>13</u>
	513

Example 3: Injectable Formulation

Formulation A.

Active ingredient		0.200g
Hydrochloric acid solution, 0.1M	q.s. to pH	4.0 to 7.0
Sodium hydroxide solution, 0.1M	q.s. to pH	4.0 to 7.0
Sterile water	q.s. to	10ml

The active ingredient was dissolved in most of the water (35°-40°C) and the pH adjusted to between 4.0 and 7.0 with the hydrochloric acid or the sodium hydroxide as appropriate. The batch was then made up to volume with the water and filtered through a sterile micropore filter into a sterile 10ml amber glass vial (type 1) and sealed with sterile closures and overseals.

Formulation B.

Active ingredient	0.125 g
Sterile, pyrogen-free, pH 7 phosphate buffer, q.s. to	25 ml

Example 4: Intramuscular injection

Active Ingredient	0.20 g
Benzyl Alcohol	0.10 g
Glycofurool 75	1.45 g
Water for Injection q.s. to	3.00 ml

The active ingredient was dissolved in the glycofurool. The benzyl alcohol was then added and dissolved, and water added to 3 ml. The mixture was then filtered through a sterile micropore filter and sealed in sterile 3 ml amber glass vials (type 1).

Example 5: Ingredients

Active ingredient	0.2500 g
Sorbitol Solution	1.5000 g
Glycerol	2.0000 g
Sodium Benzoate	0.0050 g
Flavour, Peach 17.42.3169	0.0125 ml
Purified Water q.s. to	5.0000 ml

The active ingredient was dissolved in a mixture of the glycerol and most of the purified water. An aqueous solution of the sodium benzoate was then added to the solution, followed by addition of the sorbitol solution and finally the flavour. The volume was made up with purified water and mixed well.

Example 6: Suppository

	<u>mg/suppository</u>
Active Ingredient (63µm)*	250
Hard Fat, BP (Witepsol H15 - Dynamit NoBel)	<u>1770</u>
	2020

*The active ingredient was used as a powder wherein at least 90% of the particles were of 63µm diameter or less.

One-fifth of the Witepsol H15 was melted in a steam-jacketed pan at 45°C maximum. The active ingredient was sifted through a 200µm sieve and added to the molten base with mixing, using a silverson fitted with a cutting head, until a smooth dispersion was achieved. Maintaining the mixture at 45°C, the remaining Witepsol H15 was added to the suspension and stirred to ensure a homogenous mix. The entire suspension was passed through a 250µm stainless steel screen and, with continuous stirring, was allowed to cool to 40°C. At a temperature of 38°C to 40°C 2.02g of the mixture was filled into suitable plastic moulds. The suppositories were allowed to cool to room temperature.

Example 7: Pessaries

	<u>mg/pessary</u>
Active ingredient 63µm	250
Anhydrate Dextrose	380
Potato Starch	363
Magnesium Stearate	<u>7</u>
	1000

The above ingredients were mixed directly and pessaries prepared by direct compression of the resulting mixture.

Example 8: 3'-Azido-3'-deoxy-5'-O-octanoylthymidine

To a solution of 3'-azido-3'-deoxy thymidine in pyridine (0°C), octanoyl chloride (1.2 equivalents) was added. The reaction was allowed to warm to room temperature. When tlc (CHCl₃:MeOH;20:1, on silica gel) indicated complete reaction, the solution was poured onto ice water. The aqueous phase was decanted. The resulting oil was chromatographed on silica gel eluted with CHCl₃:MeOH. The title compound was obtained as an oil by evaporation of the solvent from the appropriate fractions.

CHN:cal. C-54.95 H-6.92 N-17.80

find. C-54.82 H-6.96 N-17.66

δ7.46(d,1H,J_{5,6}=1Hz,6H), δ6.13(t,1H,1'H), δ4.5-4.2(m,3H,3'H and 5'CH₂)
 δ4.0-3.8(m,1H,4'H), δ2.3-2.1(m,4H,2'H and (CH₂)₁ of octanoyl),
 δ1.81(d,3H,J_{5,6}=1.0Hz, 5CH₃), δ1.5-0.6(m,13H,5' octanoyl (CH₂)₅CH₃)

Example 9: 5'-Acetyl-3'-azido-3'-deoxythymidine

To a solution of 3'-azido-3'-deoxythymidine (20g) in pyridine (50ml) at ambient temperature, acetyl chloride (2.1 equivalents) was added. The reaction was stirred for two hours and kept at 0 to 5 °C for 20 hours. It was poured onto ice water with stirring. The aqueous phase was decanted. The oily product was dissolved in water and extracted with water (5 times), 0.5 N hydrochloric acid, water (2x), and dried over magnesium sulphate. The solution was filtered and evaporated in vacuo. The residual oil was dissolved in chloroform, applied to a silica gel column, and flash chromatographed using 2% methanol in chloroform. Fractions with product were evaporated and the oil was chromatographed again using ethyl acetate: hexane (6:4 v/v). Fractions with product were evaporated in vacuo to a white solid.

m.p. 96-98 °C

cal. C-46.60 H-4.89 N-22.65

fnd. C-46.67 H-4.94 N-22.59

Example 10

The following compounds were prepared according to the procedure of Example 8 or 9 as appropriate from the appropriate acid halide or anhydride.

3'-Azido-5'-O-benzoyl-3'-deoxythymidine

cal. C-53.68 H-4.77 N-18.41

fnd. C-53.81 H-4.72 N-18.46

m.p. 54-59 °C

3'-Azido-3'-deoxy-5'-O-pivaloylthymidine

cal. C-51.27 H-6.03 N-19.93

fnd. C-51.07 H-6.05 N-19.83

m.p. 99-100 °C

3'-Azido-3'-deoxy-5'-O-(3-methylbutyryl)thymidine

cal. C-50.24 H-6.13 N-19.53

fnd. C-50.27 H-6.11 N-19.49

δ 7.46(d,1H,J_{5,6}=1.2Hz,6H), δ 6.13(t,1H,1'H),

δ 4.55-4.15(m,3H,3'H and 5'CH₂), δ 3.8-4.15(m,1H,4'H),

δ 2.4-1.78(m,3H,2'H and 5'methine), δ 1.80(d,3H,J_{5,6}=1.2Hz,5CH₃),

δ 0.9(d,6H,J=6.4Hz, methyls on 5'butyryl)

3'-Azido-3'-deoxy-5'-O-palmitoylthymidine

cal. C-61.67 H-8.57 N-13.85

fnd. C-61.85 H-8.59 N-13.75

δ 7.45(d, 1H, $J_{5,6}$ = 1.0 Hz, 6H), δ 6.12(t, 1H, 1'H),
 δ 4.5-4.05(m, 3H, 3'H and 5'CH₂), δ 4.0-3.8(m, 1H, 4'H)
 δ 2.35-2.11(m, 4H, 2'H and (CH₂)₁ of palmitoyl), δ 1.8 d, 3H, $J_{5,6}$ = 1.0 Hz, 5CH₃)
 δ 1.35-0.6(m, 29H, 5'palmitoyl(CH₂)₁₃CH₃)

3'-Azido-3'-deoxy-5'-O-toluythymidine

Cal. C-56.10; H-4.97; N-18.17

Fnd. C-55.88; H-5.00; N-18.09

m.p. 73 °C

NMR taken in DMSO-d₆

NMR: δ 7.95-7.29 (m, 5H; bH, cH, 6H), δ 6.16 (t, 1H, 1'H), δ 4.6-4.4 (m, 3H, 3'H, 5'H),
 δ 4.2-4.0 (m, 1H, 4'H), δ 2.39 (s, 3H, dCH₃), δ 1.63 (s, 3H, 5CH₃)

3'-Azido-3'-deoxythymidine 5'-O-(hydrogen succinate)

Cal. C-44.98; H-4.83; N-17.96

Fnd. C-44.90; H-4.77; N-17.85

NMR taken in DMSO-d₆

NMR: δ 7.46 (s, 1H, 6H), δ 6.13 (m, 1H, 1'H), δ 4.48-4.40 (m, 1H, 3'H), δ 4.34-4.20
 (m, 2H, 5'H), δ 3.99-3.94 (m, 1H, 4'H), δ 1.78 (s, 3H, 5CH₃)

3'-Azido-3'-deoxy-5'-mesylthymidine

Cal. C-38.25; H-4.37; N-20.28; S-9.28

Fnd. C-38.15; H-4.38; N-20.19; S-9.30

m.p. 253 °C (dec.)

NMR taken in DMSO-d₆

NMR: δ 7.49 (d, 1H, $J_{6,5}$ = 1.0 Hz, 6H), δ 6.15 (t, 1H, $J_{1,2}$ = 6.6 Hz, 1'H),
 δ 4.54-4.41 (m, 3H; 3'H, 5'H), δ 4.14-4.02 (m, 1H, 4'H), δ 3.24 (s, 3H, 5'-mesyl CH₃),
 δ 1.79 (d, 3H, $J_{5,6}$ = 1.0 Hz, 5CH₃)

3'-Azido-5'-O-(3-chlorobenzoyl)-3'-deoxythymidine Cal. C-50.31; H-3.97; N-17.26; Cl-8.74

Fnd. C-50.16; H-4.03; N-17.13; Cl-8.66

NMR taken in DMSO-d₆

NMR: δ 11.37 (s, 1H, 3-NH), δ 7.98-7.43 (m, 5H; 5'-phenyl, 6H), δ 6.17 (dd, 1H;
 $J_{1,2a}$ = 6.1 Hz, $J_{1,2b}$ = 7.2 Hz, 1'H), δ 4.68-4.48 (m, 3H; 3'H, 5'H),
 δ 4.14-4.11 (m, 1H, 4'H), δ 2.48-2.41 (m, 2H, 2'H), δ 1.64 (d, 3H, $J_{5,6}$ = 1.2 Hz, 5CH₃)

Example 11: 2,5'-O-Anhydro-3'-azido-3'-deoxythymidine

3'-Azido-3'-deoxythymidine (3.0g, 11.2 mMol) was mesylated by the addition of methanesulphonyl chloride (2.7 mL) to a solution of the starting material in dry pyridine (2 mL). The reaction was allowed to proceed at 5°C for one hour, then poured onto ice water. The precipitate was collected by filtration. The product (3'-azido-5'-mesylthymidine) was reacted with potassium carbonate (0.78 g, 5.6 mMol) in DMF (75 mL). The reactants were heated in an 80°C oil bath for six hours, then poured into ice water. The product was extracted from the water with ethyl acetate. The solvent was removed in vacuo and the resultant oil was flash chromatographed on silica gel by elution with CHCl_3 :MeOH (9:1 v/v). The title compound was obtained as a solid after evaporation of the solvent from the appropriate fractions.

m.p. = 184 - 186°C

Example 12: 3'-Azido-3'-deoxythymidine

a) 2,3'-Anhydrothymidine

Thymidine (85.4 g; 0.353 mol) was dissolved in 500 ml dry DMF and added to N-(2-chloro-1,1,2-trifluoroethyl)diethylamine (100.3 g; 0.529 mol) (prepared according to the method of D.E. Ayer, J. Med. Chem. 6, 608 (1963)). This solution was heated at 70°C for 30 minutes then poured into 950 ml ethanol (EtOH) with vigorous stirring. The product precipitated from this solution and was filtered. The EtOH supernatant was refrigerated then filtered to yield the title compound. mp. = 228 -230°C.

b) 3'-Azido-3'-deoxythymidine

2,3'-O-Anhydrothymidine (25 g; 0.1115 mol) and NaN_3 (29 g, 0.446 mol) was suspended in a mixture of 250 ml DMF and 38 ml water. The reaction mixture was refluxed for 5 hours at which time it was poured into 1 liter of water. The aqueous solution was extracted with EtOAc (3 x 700 ml). The EtOAc extracts were dried over Na_2SO_4 , filtered and the EtOAc was removed in vacuo to yield a viscous oil. This oil was stirred with 200 ml water providing the title compound as a solid which was collected by filtration. mp = 116-118°C

Example 13: Monosodium Salt of 3'-Azido-3'-deoxythymidine

Approximately 1g of 3'-azido-3'-deoxythymidine was dissolved in 50mL of distilled water. The pH was adjusted to 12 with 1N NaOH. Approximately half of the solution was freeze-dried. The title compound was obtained as a lyophilised powder.

Analysis calculated for $C_{10}H_{12}N_5NaO_4 \cdot 6/10 N_2O$

cal: C-40.03; H-4.43; N-23.34; Na-7.66

find: C-39.88; H-4.34; N-23.23; Na-7.90

Example 14: Preparation of 5'-Monophosphate of 3'-Azido-3'-deoxythymidine

3'-Azido-3'-deoxythymidine (0.5 g, 1.87 mmol) was dissolved in 5 mL of triethyl phosphate and the mixture was cooled to -5°C. Phosphorus oxychloride (0.685 mL, 7 mmol) was added in one portion to the rapidly stirred solution which was then maintained at -10°C for 22 hours. An aliquot was removed and added to concentrated ammonium hydroxide. Analysis of this sample on TLC (cellulose, n-PrOH:H₂O, 7:3 v/v) showed no remaining starting material and a single fluorescent spot with lower mobility than the nucleoside. The reaction mixture was poured onto 20mL of ice and water. This was placed in an ice bath and the pH of the solution was adjusted to a value of 7.5 by the addition of 2N NaOH. The basic mixture was extracted once with chloroform and once with ether. The aqueous layer was again adjusted to give a pH of 7.5 and concentrated in vacuo to remove residual organic solvent. The material was stored at -10°C until purified as follows:

Deactivated charcoal was prepared by washing coconut charcoal (50-200 mesh, 100 g) with 500 mL of 1 N HCl, 3 L of water, 35 mL of 3% toluene in 95% ethanol, 600 mL of 95% ethanol and finally extensively with water. Deactivated charcoal (12 mL of settled wet charcoal) was added with stirring to the monophosphate solution (0.72 g, 1.8 mmol, 30 mL). The supernatant was decanted and the charcoal was washed with 150 mL of water. The nucleotide was eluted from the charcoal by washing with 120 mL of 1.5 M ammonium hydroxide in 50% ethanol. This solution was filtered through a 0.22 micron filter, concentrated in vacuo to 10 mL, filtered through a Amicon Centriflo CF-25 membrane, and lyophilized to yield the diammonium 3'-azido-3'-deoxythymidine-5'-monophosphate as a solid. This compound was characterised as a nucleoside 5'-monophosphate by the ability of 5'-nucleotidase to degrade it to the nucleoside.

Example 15: 3'-Azido-5'-triphosphate-3'-deoxythymidine and-3'-Azido-5'-diphosphate-3'-deoxythymidine

(a) Bis (tri-n-butylammonium)pyrophosphate

A column of DOW 50 ('Dowex' ion exchange resin - DOW Chemical Laboratories) pyridinium resin was prepared by pouring 40 mL of resin into a 25 cm diameter column and washed with water until no more colour eluted. Pyrophosphate decahydrate (1.12 g, 2.51 mM) was dissolved in 30 mL of water and applied to the column. The column was eluted with water. A 125 mL fraction of the eluant which contained UV absorbing material was collected. The volume was reduced to 10 mL in vacuo and tri-n-butylamine (1.2 mL) was added. The volume was reduced in vacuo and the residue was dried by coevaporation with pyridine four times. The product was stored in a freezer (-5 °C).

(b) Hydrogen Form of 3'-Azido-5'-monophosphate-3'-deoxythymidine

The hydrogen form of the monophosphate was prepared by passing the ammonium salt obtained in Example 14 (0.1 g, 0.283 mMol) dissolved in 6 mL of water, through a 1.5 mL (10 eq.) column of DOW 50 H⁺.

(c) Phosphoromorpholidate Derivative of 3'-Azido-3'-deoxythymidine

In 9 mL of water was dissolved 0.283 mMol of the hydrogen form of the monophosphate obtained in stage b). Morpholine (99 µL, 1.13 mMol, 4 eq.) was added and the solution heated to reflux. Dicyclohexyl carbodiimide (0.234 g, 1.13 mMol, 4 eq.) dissolved in t-butanol (5 mL) was added over a three hour period. The reaction was refluxed overnight. The reaction was cooled to room temperature, filtered, and the solvents removed in vacuo. Ethanol was added and evaporated in vacuo four times. The residue was dissolved in methanol and the phosphoromorpholidate precipitated by the addition of ether. The precipitate was triturated with ether four times and dried on a rotary evaporator. The title compound was obtained.

(d) 3'-Azido-3'-deoxythymidine-5'-triphosphate

The phosphoromorpholidate derivative obtained in stage c), was dried by a removal of pyridine in vacuo four times. The bis (n-Bu)₃N pyrophosphate

obtained in stage a) was also dried by removal of pyridine in vacuo. The phosphoromorpholidate was dissolved in pyridine, 5 mL, and added to the vessel containing the pyrophosphate reagent. The reaction was allowed to continue overnight at room temperature. The pyridine was removed in vacuo. Water was added to the residue and removed in vacuo three times. The residue was frozen.

The residue was thawed and dissolved in 50 mL of water. The solution was applied to a column (1 x 10 cm) of DEAE Sephadex A-25 which had been equilibrated with 50 mM ammonium bicarbonate. The phosphates were eluted with a 300 mL linear gradient of 50-800 mM ammonium bicarbonate. The fractions containing the diphosphate nucleotide were pooled as were those containing the triphosphate nucleotide. The pooled diphosphate and triphosphate fractions were each dried in vacuo, redissolved in water, dried again, redissolved in water and lyophilized.

Example 16: Enzymatic Synthesis of 3'-Azido-5'-triphosphate-3'-deoxythymidine

The 5'-triphosphate was synthesized from the 5'-diphosphate using pyruvate kinase and nucleoside diphosphate kinase. The reaction mixture contained: 6mM 3'-azido TDP, 12 mM adenosine triphosphate, 40 mM $MgCl_2$, 40 mM potassium piperazine-N,N'-bis(2-ethanesulphonic acid) PIPES buffer (pH 6.8), 30 mM phosphoenolpyruvate, 40 IU/ml nucleoside diphosphate kinase and 100 IU/ml pyruvate kinase in a final volume of 5 mL. The reaction mixture was incubated at 37°C for 5 days. The reaction mixture was applied to a column (2.5 x 10 cm) of DEAE Sephadex A-25 which had been equilibrated with ammonium bicarbonate. The nucleotides were eluted with a gradient of 100 -1000 mM ammonium bicarbonate. Fractions containing the triphosphate were pooled, and evaporated to dryness in vacuo. The compound was further purified using a preparative HPLC column (Whatman, Inc., Magnum 9 SAX) eluted with a gradient of 10 - 100 mM potassium phosphate, pH 3.5. The resulting compound was further purified using a DEAE Sephadex A-25 column as above. The fractions containing the tetraammonium 3'-azido-3'-deoxythymidine-5'-triphosphate were pooled, dried in vacuo, redissolved in water and lyophilized to yield the title compound.

Example 17: Antiviral Activity(a) (i) Retrovirus - Induced Malignancy

3'-Azido-3'-deoxythymidine was administered to female BALB/c mice infected with 1.5×10^4 Pfu of the RVB3 strain of Rauscher Murine Leukaemia Virus. Treatment was started 4 hours after infection at dosages of 80 mg/kg intraperitoneally every 8 hours or 0.5 or 1.0 mg/ml orally in drinking water. Such treatment was found to prevent infection of spleen cells and subsequent development of splenomegaly and also suppressed viraemia.

(ii) HTLV-I

TM-11 cells (T-cell clone susceptible to HTLV-I infection) were co-cultivated with irradiated, HTLV-I producer MJ-tumour cells as follows:

- a) TM-11 cells only;
- b) TM-11 cells and MJ-tumour cells
- c) TM-11 cells, MJ-tumour cells and 3'-azido-3'-deoxythymidine (3 μ M);
- d) TM-11 cells, MJ-tumour cells and 3'-azido-3'-deoxythymidine (9 μ M);
- e) TM-11 cells, MJ-tumour cells and 3'-azido-3'-deoxythymidine (27 μ M).

On day 18, total DNA was extracted from each culture and digested with Bam HI to generate a fragment of the HTLV-I genome, independent of any host flanking sequence and having a standard molecular weight of 3.3 kD. The digest was then probed with radio-labelled lambda MT-2, a standard probe recognising the Bam HI fragment of HTLV-I.

No hybridisation was observed for a), indicating a lack of virus in the uninfected control. A strong signal was seen for b), the untreated, infected control. A weak signal was observed with c), indicating incomplete eradication of the virus, and no hybridisation was noted in d) or e) indicating complete extermination of the virus.

Each culture was also probed with a probe for T-cell receptor β chain, with a strong signal being generated for all cultures, showing the continued presence of TM-11 for the duration of the experiment.

(b) AIDV

(i) Reverse Transcriptase Activity

3'-Azido-5'-triphosphate-3'-deoxythymidine was tested in vitro against AIDV transcriptase (AIDV RT).

AIDV RT was purified from pelleted and extracted AIDV by elution through DEAE and phosphocellulose columns. The enzyme activity was linear through 60 minutes and stable for at least 2 months when stored in 60% glycerol and 1 mg bovine serum albumin per ml. Using rA-odT (12-18) as the template-primer, AIDV RT had a pH optimum of 7.0 to 7.3, a $MnCl_2$ optimum of 0.3 mM and a $MgCl_2$ optimum of 5 mM. The activity in the presence of 5 mM $MgCl_2$ was 10-fold greater than the activity in the presence of 0.3 mM $MnCl_2$. Maximal enzyme activity was also found in 80 to 140 mM KCl and 60 to 100 mM NaCl. Incorporation of [3H] dTTP was linear with respect to enzyme concentration. When tested, 3'-azido-5'-triphosphate-3'-deoxythymidine was found to be a competitive inhibitor of AIDV RT, giving a K_i of 0.04 μM when using rA-odT (12-18) as the template-primer. The enzyme had a K_m for dTTP of 2.81 μM , suggesting that 3'-azido-5'-triphosphate-3'-deoxythymidine binds tighter to the enzyme than does dTTP. Further experiments with the RT's of avian myeloblastosis virus, Moloney murine leukemia virus and AIDV, showed 3'-azido-5'-triphosphate-3'-deoxythymidine to be a terminator of DNA chain elongation.

(ii) In Vitro Anti-AIDV Activity

3'-Azido-3'-deoxythymidine was tested and found to possess activity in a number of in vitro assay systems. Drug effects were measured by assaying reverse transcriptase (RT) activity in the supernates from infected, uninfected, and drug treated cells. 3'-Azido-3'-deoxythymidine effectively blocked the infection by AIDV of the H9 and U937 human lymphoblastoid cell lines at concentrations from 2.7 to 0.0013 mcg/ml. Similarly, infection of normal PHA stimulated white blood cells and cultured peripheral blood lymphocytes was inhibited at drug concentrations as low as 0.013 mcg/ml. Drug addition and subtraction experiments in H9 cells revealed that 3'-azido-3'-deoxythymidine was most effective when present at the time of virus infection of susceptible cells, but still retained most of its antiviral activity even when added as late as 20 hours after initial AIDV infection. Inhibition of viral replication was also evident when the drug was present in the media only during the 20 hour period of virus

absorption. Effects were seen at 0.13 and 0.013 mcg/ml. 3'-Azido-3'-deoxythymidine exhibited no direct anti-RT activity against purified AIDV virions. Similarly, the drug had little or no effect on the production and release of virions from the chronically infected H9 AIDV cell line.

(iii) Preventing Infection by AIDV

The ability of 3'-azido-3'-deoxythymidine to block infection of cells by AIDV was determined as follows.

Cloned T4 positive tetanus specific T helper lymphocytes were infected with a pool of AIDV isolates [at challenge doses of up to 5000 virions/cell] and cell survival after infection was monitored. After 10 days in culture no viral cytopathic effects were seen in infected T cells treated with 8.8 and 1.3 mcg/ml 3'-azido-3'-deoxythymidine, while untreated, infected cells were 5-fold decreased. Cell survival was also evaluated in an HTLV-I transformed, AIDV superinfected cell line derived from the cells above. 3'-azido-3'-deoxythymidine at concentrations of 2.7, 0.27 and 0.13 mcg/ml totally blocked cytopathic effects at 7 days. Protective effects were seen in infections induced by both cell free virions and cell associated virus. 3'-Azido-3'-deoxythymidine at 0.27 mcg/ml concentraion also effectively prevented cytopathic effect induction by a less related Haitian isolate of AIDV.

Example 18: Toxicity Assay

3'-Azido-3'-deoxythymidine was administered to both mice and rats. The LD₅₀ value was in excess of 750 mg/kg in both species.

1. A pharmaceutical formulation comprising, as active ingredient, 3'-azido-3'-deoxythymidine, or a pharmaceutically acceptable derivative thereof, and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier therefor.
2. A formulation according to claim 1 wherein the carrier is other than water.
3. A formulation according to claim 1 or 2 which is sterile.
4. A formulation according to claim 3 adapted for administration by injection.
5. A formulation according to claim 4 contained in a sealed vial.
6. A formulation according to either of claims 3 and 4 wherein the carrier is sterile water.
7. A formulation according to claim 1 or 2 adapted for oral administration.
8. A formulation according to claim 1, 2 or 7 in the form of a tablet or capsule.
9. A formulation according to claim 1, 2 or 3 providing sustained release of the active ingredient after oral administration.
10. A formulation according to claim 7 further comprising a flavouring agent.
11. A formulation according to any of claims 1 to 10 comprising a unit dose of the active ingredient, or a multiple thereof.
12. A formulation according to claim 11 wherein the unit dose is between 5 and 1500mg of the active ingredient.
13. A formulation according to claim 11 wherein the unit dose is between 10 and 1000mg of the active ingredient.
14. A formulation according to claim 11 wherein the unit dose is between 20 and 700mg of the active ingredient.

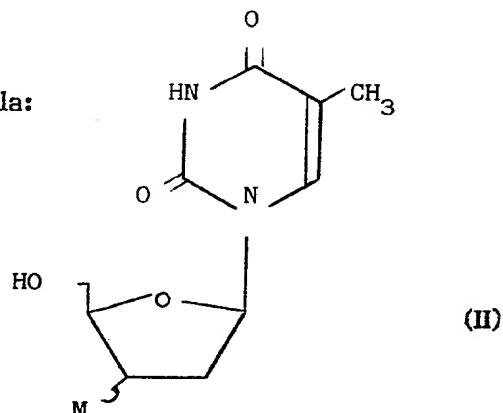
15. A formulation according to any of claims 1 to 14 wherein the active ingredient is 3'-azido-3'-deoxythymidine.

16. A process for the preparation of a formulation according to any of claims 1 to 15 which comprises bringing 3'-azido-3'-deoxythymidine or a pharmaceutically acceptable derivative thereof into association with the said pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

17. Pharmaceutically acceptable derivatives of 3'-azido-3'-deoxythymidine which, upon administration to a human subject, are capable of providing (directly or indirectly) 3'-azido-3'-deoxythymidine, or an anti-retrovirally active metabolite or residue thereof, other than the following 5'-derivatives, namely the monophosphate, disodium monophosphate, 2-cyanoethyl monophosphate, triphosphate, p-toluene sulphonate, acetate, methanesulphonate and triphenylmethyl derivatives and where the 5'-C of 3'-azido-3'-deoxythymidine is linked to a further nucleotide or nucleoside derivative.
18. Pharmaceutically acceptable derivatives as claimed in claim 17 in the form of pharmaceutically acceptable salts, esters or salts of such esters of 3'-azido-3'-deoxythymidine.
19. A derivative as claimed in claim 17 selected from the group consisting of the 5'-diphosphate, 5'-(3-methyl-butyrate), 5'-octanoate, 5'-palmitate, 5'-(3-chlorobenzoate), 5'-benzoate, 5'-hydrogen succinate and 5'-pivalate esters of 3'-azido-3'-deoxythymidine.

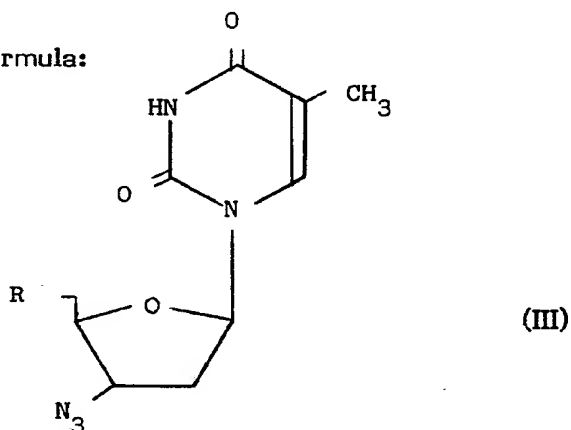
20. A process for the preparation of any of the compounds according to any of claims 17 to 19 comprising either

(A) reacting a compound of formula:



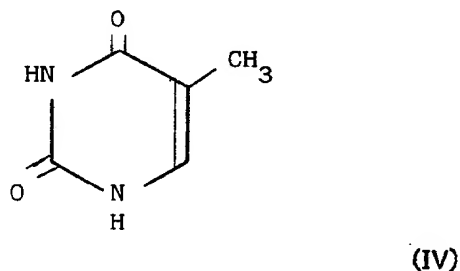
(wherein M represents a precursor group for the 3'-azido group) or a derivative (e.g. an ester or salt) thereof, with an agent or under conditions serving to convert the said precursor group into the desired azido group; or

(B) reacting a compound of formula:



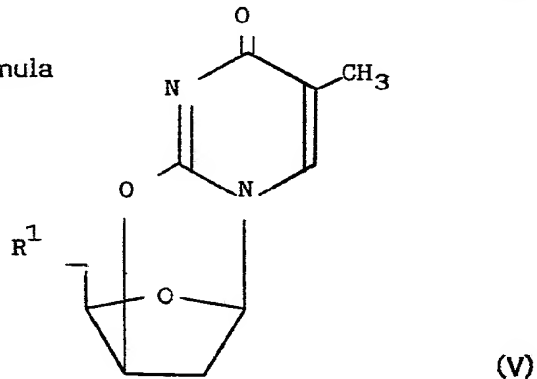
(wherein R represents a precursor group for the hydroxy group, or for a pharmaceutically acceptable derivative group thereof) with an agent or under conditions serving to convert the said precursor group into the corresponding desired group: or

(C) reacting a compound of formula



or a functional equivalent thereof, with a compound serving to introduce the desired ribofuranosyl ring at the 1-position of the compound of formula (IV); or

(D) reacting a compound of formula



(wherein R^1 is hydroxy or R as defined above), with an agent under conditions serving to convert the said compound into 3'-azido-3'-deoxythymidine or a pharmaceutically acceptable derivative thereof;

and

- (i) when 3'-azido-3'-deoxythymidine is formed, converting the said compound into a pharmaceutically acceptable derivative thereof, or
- (ii) when a pharmaceutically acceptable derivative of 3'-azido-3'-deoxythymidine is formed, optionally converting the said derivative simultaneously or thereafter into 3'-azido-3'-deoxythymidine or a different derivative thereof.

21. 3'-Azido-3'-deoxythymidine, or a pharmaceutically acceptable derivative thereof, for use in the treatment or prophylaxis of human retrovirus infections.
22. 3'-Azido-3'-deoxythymidine for use in the treatment or prophylaxis of human retrovirus infections.
23. 3'-Azido-3'-deoxythymidine for use in the treatment or prophylaxis of AIDS.
24. 3'-Azido-3'-deoxythymidine for use in the treatment or prophylaxis of progressive generalised lymphadenopathy.
25. 3'-Azido-3'-deoxythymidine for use in the treatment or prophylaxis of AIDS related complex.
26. 3'-Azido-3'-deoxythymidine for use in the treatment or prophylaxis of an AIDV infection.
27. 3'-Azido-3'-deoxythymidine for use in the treatment or prophylaxis of a human T-cell lymphotropic virus infection.
28. 3'-Azido-3'-deoxythymidine for use in the treatment or prophylaxis of an HTLV-I or HTLV-II infection.
28. 3'-Azido-3'-deoxythymidine for use in the treatment or prophylaxis of the AIDV carrier state.
30. 3'-Azido-3'-deoxythymidine for use in the treatment of an human subject having anti-AIDV antibodies.
31. Pharmaceutically acceptable derivatives of 3'-azido-deoxythymidine for use in such treatment or prophylaxis as is defined in any of claims 22 to 29.
32. Pharmaceutically acceptable derivatives as claimed in claim 21 or 30 in the form of pharmaceutically acceptable salts or esters of 3'-azido-3'-deoxythymidine.

33. Use of 3'-azido-3'-deoxythymidine or a pharmaceutically acceptable derivative thereof, in the manufacture of a medicament for the treatment or prophylaxis of a human retrovirus infection.
34. Use of 3'-azido-3'-deoxythymidine in the manufacture of a medicament for the treatment or prophylaxis of AIDS.
35. Use of 3'-azido-3'-deoxythymidine in the manufacture of a medicament for the treatment or prophylaxis of PGL.
36. Use of 3'-azido-3'-deoxythymidine in the manufacture of a medicament for the treatment or prophylaxis of AIDS-related complex.
37. Use of 3'-azido-3'-deoxythymidine, as claimed in claim 33 wherein the infection is an AIDV infection.
38. Use of 3'-azido-3'-deoxythymidine, as claimed in claim 33 wherein the infection is a human T-cell lymphotropic virus infection.
39. Use of 3'-azido-3'-deoxythymidine, as claimed in claim 33 wherein the infection is an HTLV-I or HTLV-II infection.
40. Use of 3'-azido-3'-deoxythymidine, as claimed in claim 33 wherein the infection is an HTLV-I positive leukaemia or lymphoma.
41. Use of 3'-azido-3'-deoxythymidine in the manufacture of a medicament for the treatment or prophylaxis of the AIDV carrier state.
42. Use of 3'-azido-3'-deoxythymidine in the manufacture of a medicament for the treatment of an human subject having anti-AIDV antibodies.
43. Use of pharmaceutically acceptable derivatives of 3'-azido-3'-deoxythymidine in the manufacture of a medicament for such treatment or prophylaxis as is defined in any of claims 33 to 40.
44. Use of pharmaceutically acceptable derivatives of 3'-azido-3'-deoxythymidine as claimed in claim 41 in the form of pharmaceutically acceptable salts, esters or salts of such esters of 3'-azido-3'-deoxythymidine.

45. A formulation of 3'-Azido-3'-deoxythymidine, or a pharmaceutically acceptable derivative thereof, as described in any of claims 1 to 15, for use as described in any of claims 21 to 32.
46. Use of 3'-azido-3'-deoxythymidine, or a pharmaceutically acceptable derivative thereof, according to any of claims 33 to 44, wherein the medicament is a formulation as described in any of claims 1 to 15.
47. A formulation as described in any of claims 1 to 15 wherein the active ingredient is a compound as described in any of claims 17 to 19.
48. A formulation as described in any of claims 1 to 15 wherein the active ingredient is a compound prepared by the process of claim 20.
49. A formulation, use of said formulation, or said formulation for use according to any of claims 45 to 48 when said formulation is prepared according to the process of claim 16.

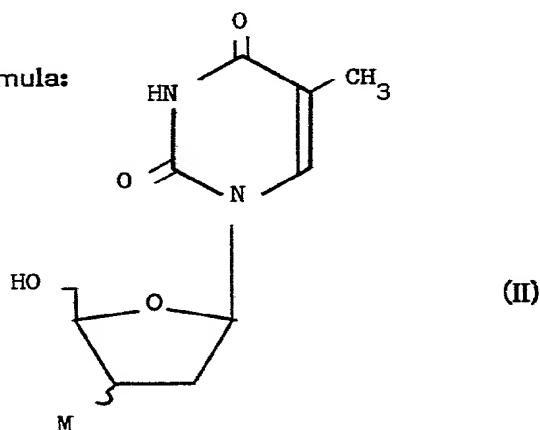
AUSTRIAN CLAIMS :

1. A process for the preparation of a pharmaceutical formulation comprising bringing 3'-azido-3'-deoxythymidine, or a pharmaceutically acceptable derivative thereof, as active ingredient, into association with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier therefor, other than to form a simple, non-sterile, aqueous solution of the active ingredient.
2. A process for the preparation of a formulation according to claim 1 wherein the carrier is other than water.
3. A process for the preparation of a formulation according to claim 1 or 2 wherein the ingredients are sterile.
4. A process for the preparation of a formulation according to claim 3 wherein said formulation is adapted for administration by injection.
5. A process for the preparation of a formulation according to claim 4 further comprising storing in a sealed vial.
6. A process for the preparation of a formulation according to either of claims 3 and 4 wherein the carrier is sterile water.
7. A process for the preparation of a formulation according to claim 1 or 2 wherein said formulation is further adapted for oral administration.
8. A process for the preparation of a formulation according to claim 1, 2 or 7 wherein said formulation is made in the form of a tablet or capsule.
9. A process for the preparation of a formulation according to claim 1, 2 or 3 wherein said formulation is further adapted to provide sustained release of the active ingredient after oral administration.
10. A process for the preparation of a formulation according to claim 7 further comprising the addition of a flavouring agent.
11. A process for the preparation of a formulation according to any of claims 1 to 10 wherein the active ingredient is present as a unit dose, or a multiple thereof.
12. A process for the preparation of a formulation according to claim 11 using between 5 and 1500mg of the active ingredient.

13. A process for the preparation of a formulation according to claim 11 using between 10 and 1000mg of the active ingredient.
14. A process for the preparation of a formulation according to claim 11 using between 20 and 700mg of the active ingredient.
15. A process for the preparation of a formulation according to any of claims 1 to 14 wherein the active ingredient is 3'-azido-3'-deoxythymidine.

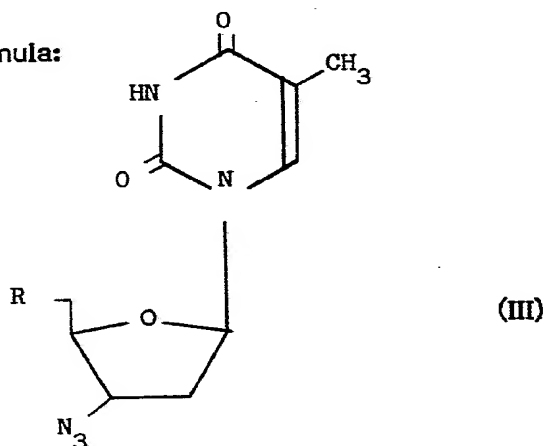
16. A process for the preparation of a pharmaceutically acceptable derivative of 3'-azido-3'-deoxythymidine which derivative is, upon administration to a human subject, capable of providing (directly or indirectly) 3'-azido-3'-deoxythymidine, or an anti-retrovirally active metabolite or residue thereof, other than the following 5'-derivatives, namely the monophosphate, disodium monophosphate, 2-cyanoethyl monophosphate, triphosphate, p-toluene sulphonate, acetate, methanesulphonate and triphenylmethyl derivatives and where the 5'C of 3'-azido-3'-deoxythymidine is linked to a further nucleotide or nucleoside derivative, said process comprising either

(A) reacting a compound of formula:



(wherein M represents a precursor group for the 3'-azido group) or a derivative (e.g. an ester or salt) thereof, with an agent or under conditions serving to convert the said precursor group into the desired azido group; or

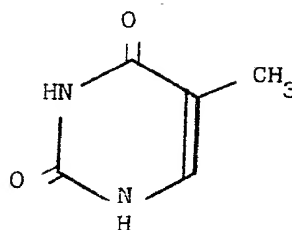
(B) reacting a compound of formula:



(wherein R represents a precursor group for the hydroxy group, or for a pharmaceutically acceptable derivative group thereof) with an agent or under conditions serving to convert the said precursor group into the corresponding desired group: or

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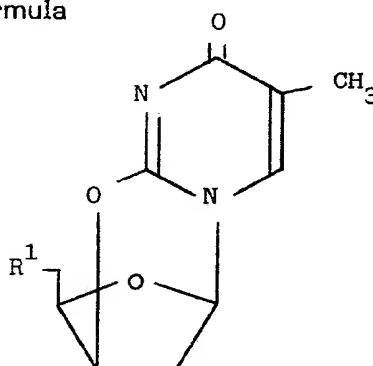
(C) reacting a compound of formula



(IV)

or a functional equivalent thereof, with a compound serving to introduce the desired ribofuranosyl ring at the 1-position of the compound of formula (IV); or

(D) reacting a compound of formula



(V)

(wherein R^1 is hydroxy or R as defined above), with an agent under conditions serving to convert the said compound into 3'-azido-3'-deoxythymidine or a pharmaceutically acceptable derivative thereof;

and

- (i) when 3'-azido-3'-deoxythymidine is formed, converting the said compound into a pharmaceutically acceptable derivative thereof, or
- (ii) when a pharmaceutically acceptable derivative of 3'-azido-3'-deoxythymidine is formed, optionally converting the said derivative simultaneously or thereafter into 3'-azido-3'-deoxythymidine or a different derivative thereof.

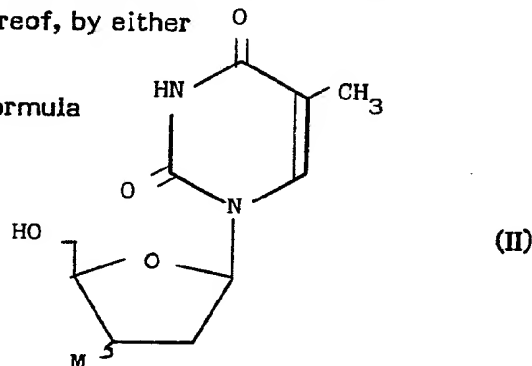
17. A process for the preparation of a pharmaceutically acceptable derivative of 3'-azido-3'-deoxythymidine according to claim 16 when the said derivative is a pharmaceutically acceptable salt, ester or salt of such ester of 3'-azido-3'-deoxythymidine.

18. A process for the preparation of a pharmaceutically acceptable derivative of 3'-azido-3'-deoxythymidine according to claim 16 when the said derivative is selected from the group consisting of the 5'-diphosphate, 5'-(3-methyl-butyrate), 5'-octanoate, 5'-palmitate, 5'-(3-chlorobenzoate), 5'-benzoate, 5'-hydrogen succinate, and 5'-pivalate esters.

19. A process for the preparation of a formulation according to any of claims 1 to 15 comprising the steps of:

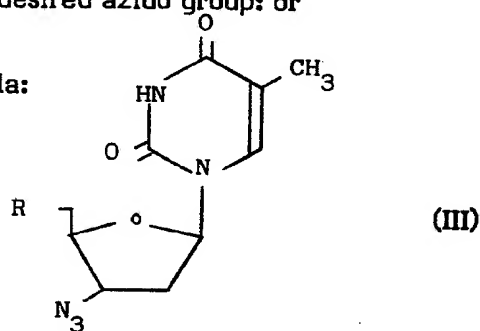
(A) preparing 3'-azido-3'-deoxythymidine, or a pharmaceutically acceptable derivative thereof, by either

(i) reacting a compound of formula



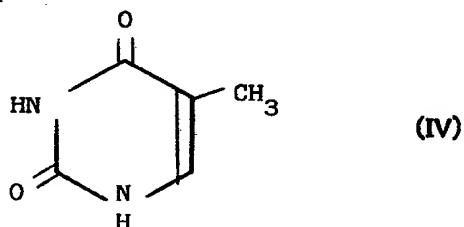
(wherein M represents a precursor group for the 3'-azido group) or a derivative (e.g. an ester or salt) thereof, with an agent or under conditions serving to convert the said precursor group into the desired azido group: or

(ii) reacting a compound of formula:



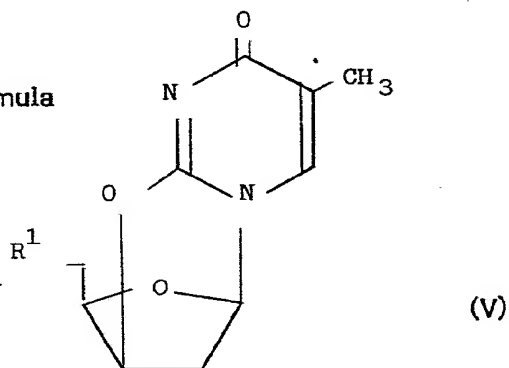
(wherein R represents a precursor group for the hydroxy group, or for a pharmaceutically acceptable derivative group thereof) with an agent or under conditions serving to convert the said precursor group into the corresponding desired group; or

(iii) reacting a compound of formula



or a functional equivalent thereof, with a compound serving to introduce the desired ribofuranosyl ring at the 1-position of the compound of formula (IV); or

(iv) reacting a compound of formula



(wherein R^1 is hydroxy or R as defined above), with an agent or under conditions serving to convert the said compound into 3'-azido-3'-deoxythymidine or a pharmaceutically acceptable derivative thereof;

and thereafter, or simultaneously therewith, effecting one or more of the following optional conversions:

- (i) when 3'-azido-3'-deoxythymidine is formed, converting the said compound into a pharmaceutically acceptable derivative thereof,
 - (ii) when a pharmaceutically acceptable derivative of 3'-azido-3'-deoxythymidine is formed, converting the said derivative into 3'-azido-3'-deoxythymidine or a different derivative thereof; and
- (B) bringing the product of process (A) into association with the said pharmaceutically acceptable carrier therefor.